

1. ~~Mr Muston~~ B.415  
2. ~~Mr Morley Parry~~ A.421  
3. ~~Mr Perry~~ A.405  
A 102

# Rural District Council of Chancetonbury

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1968

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



Rural District Council of Chancetonbury

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1968

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WORKS COMMITTEE\*

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Chairman	-	Mr. Benson Coleman	
Vice-Chairman	-	Mr. F. W. Eddolls	
Ex-Officio	-	Mr. J. S. Gardner	(Chairman of the Council)
		Mr. Benson Coleman	(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

Members

Mr. W. J. Allfrey	Mr. D. R. Emsley
Mrs. M. E. Ashton	Mr. J. H. Knight
Mrs. A. D. Atkins	Mrs. S. Rathbone
Mr. H. S. Baker	Mr. C. S. Scotcher
Mr. P. E. H. Chambers	Mr. H. J. Skinner
Mrs. M. I. Dingemans	

\* as at May 1968.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

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Medical Officer of Health	-	Rosetta Barker, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.E., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	-	A. R. Moore *
Public Health Inspector	-	J. C. Clayden *
Clerical Staff	-	Miss C. A. Cheney  Mrs. K. M. Carpenter
Rodent Operator	-	S. Vickers

\* Holds (a) The Certificate of the late  
Royal Sanitary Institute and  
Sanitary Inspectors Examination  
Joint Board.

(b) The Certificate of the late  
Royal Sanitary Institute for  
Inspection of Meat and Other  
Foods.

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Telephone:  
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Ham Road,  
Shoreham-by-Sea,  
Sussex BN4 6PR

October 1969.

To The Chairman and Members  
Rural District Council of Chanctonbury

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1968.

The Estimated Mid-Year Home Population was 26,050 persons, this being 480 more than in 1967.

Births numbered 390 (413 in 1967) and deaths from all causes 390 (363 in 1967). There were 8 deaths of infants under one year (10 in 1967). Cancer deaths totalled 70 (34 males and 36 females) and formed 18% of deaths from all causes. Cancer of lung, bronchus was the cause of death of 13 males and 6 females and formed 5% of deaths from all causes.

There were 51 deaths attributed to diseases of the Respiratory System (33 males and 18 females).

Motor vehicle accidents were the cause of 5 deaths and all other accidents the cause of 6 deaths. There were no maternal deaths and no deaths from abortion. There was one suicide, that of a male in the 35 - 44 year age group.

Infectious Diseases notified during the year totalled 102 compared with 548 in 1967.

There were 77 notifications of measles in 1968 whereas there were 493 in 1967. However, 1968 was not a 'Measles' year, this disease having a high incidence in alternate years. For this reason it is too early to say definitely how effective will be the Measles vaccination campaign which started in July 1968.

There were 3 notifications of respiratory tuberculosis. The ages and sex were male aged 65 years; male aged 40 years and female aged 6 years, the last two being members of the same family.



In 1968 the Council gave consideration to a system of charging for the emptying of cesspools, with the result that from 1st April, 1968, while the number of free emptyings was increased to a maximum of four in one year, emptyings in excess of these were to be charged for at £2. 5. 0. per load. In some cases the complete emptying of a cesspool may require 4 loads and so the cost can be as much as £9. 0. 0. and can be a deterrent to persons getting their cesspools emptied as often as necessary.

Since it is an offence under Section 50 of the Public Health Act 1936 to have an overflowing or leaking cesspool, I think it is unfortunate that the Council found it necessary to introduce the charge for emptying cesspools thereby creating a potential hazard to health.

In relation to the above it was also unfortunate that in order to achieve savings in respect of loan charges, the Council found they could not make provision in the estimates (1968/69) for certain capital schemes including main drainage of Heath Common, main drainage of Wiston, the Steyning surface water sewers and the Maudlyn area drainage. In some of these areas the cesspool emptier is in constant use.

On pages 15 - 17 are particulars of the public water supply in the District. There are in addition a number of private supplies which cause concern. Samples were taken from these supplies during the year and the results varied, some being satisfactory, others indicating faecal pollution of varying degree.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Works Committee for their interest and support. I also thank the other Chief Officers for information they have supplied for this Report, and the staff of my Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*Rosetta Barker*

Medical Officer of Health.

## S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S   A N D   S T A T I S T I C S

The Chanctonbury Rural District comprised of 18 parishes and covering 56,327 acres is situated at the eastern end of the County of West Sussex.

Funning east and west through the district are the South Downs rising to a height of 800 feet. Two river valleys, the Adur and the Arun, cut through this range, the River Adur finding its outlet to the sea at Shoreham-by-Sea, and the River Arun at Littlehampton.

The District is mainly residential.

Industrial undertakings represent 12.6% of the rateable value.

### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	56,327
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Home Population	26,050
Density of population persons per acre (1967)	0.45
Rateable Value 1st April, 1968	£1,316,168
Estimated product of ld. rate	£5,420
No. of dwellings in district	9,750
Council dwellings as percentage of all dwellings	21.7

## VITAL STATISTICS - 1968

These vital statistics are calculated on a Mid-Year Home Population (Estimated) of 26,050.

### BIRTHS

#### Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	194	175	369
Illegitimate	13	8	21
	<u>207</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>390</u>
Rate per 1,000 population			15
Rate after applying Comparability Factor			19
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate			1.14
<u>Illegitimate Live Births</u> (per cent of total live births)			5.4

#### Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			20

#### Total Live and Stillbirths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	197	179	376
Illegitimate	14	8	22
	<u>211</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>398</u>

# VITAL STATISTICS

## DEATHS

### Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	2	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	21
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	48
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	15.4
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	15.4
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	35
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	0
<u>Crude Death Rate from all causes</u> per 1,000 population	15.0
<u>Adjusted Death Rate</u>	10.2
<u>Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate</u>	0.86

CAUSE OF DEATH IN INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR (with age and sex)

CAUSE		AGE	SEX
1.	I a. Asphyxia Neonatorum b. Multiple Congenital Abnormalities	3 hours	Male
2.	I a. Extreme prematurity (28 weeks) II Antepartum Haemorrhage	4 hours	Male
3.	I a. Prematurity	18 hours	Male
4.	I a. Cardiac Failure b. Congenital Heart Disease II Coccygeal Teratoma	20 hours	Female
5.	I a. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	2 days	Male
6.	I a. Prematurity (28 weeks)	2 days	Male
7.	I a. Acute Bronchopneumonia	5 weeks	Male
8.	I a. Acute viral pneumonitis	8 months	Female



CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1968 IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF CHANGTONGSURY

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1968 IN THE CHANCTONBURY RURAL DISTRICT CONT.

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS AND UNDER 1 YEAR	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65- AND OVER	
SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	M	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	206	5	1	-	1	4	-	5	12	27	55	96
	F	184	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	9	18	39	113



VITAL STATISTICS - BIRTHS AND DEATHS 1960 - 1968

YEAR	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF BIRTHS				DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS							
		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male										Female	Total
1960	22,270	157	165	322	12	3	15	151	164	315	5	3	8	-	-	-
1961	22,810	199	146	345	14	16	30	142	165	307	4	1	5	-	-	-
1962	23,070	192	178	370	11	14	25	168	145	313	7	10	17	2	-	2
1963	23,320	178	155	333	7	6	13	164	176	340	1	1	2	-	-	-
1964	24,380	167	188	355	7	12	19	160	152	312	2	4	6	1	1	2
1965	24,900	183	178	361	8	17	25	182	167	349	5	4	9	-	-	-
1966	25,350	206	183	389	16	11	27	178	157	335	2	3	5	1	-	1
1967	25,570	198	188	386	14	13	27	181	182	363	7	3	10	-	-	-
1968	26,050	194	175	369	13	8	21	206	184	390	5	2	7	1	-	1

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1959-1968

Year	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Infective* Jaundice	Malaria	Meningitis	Measles	Paratyphoid	Pneumonia	Polio myelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough
1959	1	-	-	-	-	-	226	-	1	3	-	12	-	19
1960	-	1	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	1	-	12	4	128
1961	-	2	5	-	-	-	534	-	3	-	1	7	2	73
1962	2	3	1	-	-	-	44	-	15	-	1	3	4	1
1963	3	-	4	-	-	-	441	-	4	-	1	8	5	23
1964	5	-	-	-	-	-	54	1	3	-	-	6	1	32
1965	6	1	6	-	-	-	404	-	2	-	-	9	1	6
1966	1	1	-	-	-	-	83	2	2	-	1	9	1	1
1967	13	-	6	-	-	-	493	-	4	-	-	12	3	17
1968	-	1	-	5	1	1	77	-	3	-	1	7	3	3

\*Notifiable only since 15th June, 1968

The causes of death listed on the preceding two pages are according to the new classification of causes of death introduced by the Registrar General in 1968.

Comparative Statistics 1968 In order that birth and death rates respectively can be compared with those of other districts and with England and Wales, the Registrar General provides an "Area Comparability Factor" for births and one for deaths for each district. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area for that year.

Below are shown the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for Chanctonbury and the comparable crude rates for England and Wales. A number of other statistical data are also given.

	* <u>Chanctonbury</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>	
Birth rate	19.0	(19.4)	16.9	(17.2)
Stillbirth rate	20	( 7.2)	14.0	(14.8)
Death rate	10.2	(10.8)	11.9	(11.2)
Infant Mortality rate	21	(24 )	18.0	(18.3)
Neonatal Mortality rate	15.4	(17 )	12.3	(12.5)
Early neonatal Mortality rate	15.4	(14.5)	10.5	(10.8)
Perinatal Mortality rate	35	(22 )	25.0	(25.4)

\* Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1967.

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## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Certain changes in the legislation regarding notification of infectious disease took place in 1968.

On 15th June 1968 infective jaundice became generally notifiable under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968.

Jaundice had been notifiable since 1943 in certain eastern areas of England and in nearly eighty local authority districts infective hepatitis had been notifiable under local orders.

On 1st October 1968 changes in disease notifications became operative under the provisions of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968.

The infectious diseases now to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are:-

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery	Tetanus
(amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective jaundice	Typhoid fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping cough
Malaria	Yellow fever
Measles	

Notification of the diseases listed below is no longer required:-

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membranous croup
Acute rheumatism	Puerperal pyrexia

Responsibility for notifying a case or suspected case of food poisoning or infectious disease rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

A list of diseases notified in 1968 with numbers is shown below. Certain of these were notified prior to the coming into operation of the new legislation.

Erysipelas	1	Pneumonia	3
Infective Jaundice	5	Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Malaria	1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
Measles	77	Scarlet Fever	7
Meningitis	1	Whooping Cough	3

Salmonella Infection (not food borne) 4 cases came to notice following information received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer of calves infected with *Salmonella Schwarzengrund*. On investigation it appeared that the persons became infected while handling the calves.

Malaria This notification was of a patient whose symptoms began a few days after returning from Uganda.

Scabies There was a small outbreak of Scabies affecting several families in the villages of Amberley and Coldwaltham.

Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1966.

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1966.

The above-named Regulations require that persons entering this country by sea or air respectively from a smallpox locally infected, or smallpox endemic area, shall, if they do not hold a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox be placed under surveillance for up to 14 days.

Notice was received from the Port of Southampton in respect of two such persons and from Heathrow Airport also in respect of two persons arriving in this country from a smallpox endemic area. Surveillance was carried out.

Internal Sanitary Regulations In accordance with these Regulations 495 International Certificates of Vaccination were dealt with during the year.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Storrington and Pulborough in 1968 and I have received the following information from the Medical Director of the Unit.

Number X-Rayed in the two villages	518
Number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision or treatment	3
Number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision	6
Number of cases of Cancer of Bronchus	5



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

The North West Sussex Water Board is the Statutory Water Undertaker for the whole of the Chanctonbury Rural District and I am indebted to Mr. T. R. Ellson, C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer to the Board, for the information which follows regarding the public supply to the Chanctonbury District for the period 1st April, 1968 to 31st March, 1969.

"The general supply situation throughout the year has been satisfactory."

"The operation of the distribution system has largely followed the pattern of previous years, pressure difficulties occurring at distant points of the system." Within the Chanctonbury Rural District, Woodmancote and Amberley are such points.

"The Table on page 16 shows the standard of purity obtained in the final waters leaving the pumping station and maintained within the distribution network. Raw water results are tabulated for comparison purposes. The accepted standard of 'not less than 95% of samples should be free from coliform types per 100 ml.' has been adequately achieved."

"The Fluoride content is less than 0.1 throughout the supply. The character of the water is such that plumbo solvency action does not take place. The few samples that have been examined have confirmed this."

"The majority of complaints which have been investigated by the laboratory have been in connection with discoloured water. Various reasons for the complaints have been isolated and the consumers have been informed accordingly. In this respect, the systematic "washing-out" programme carried out by the Board's staff in Crawley and Horsham has been, and will continue to be, beneficial particularly during the coming summer months."

Most of the houses throughout the District receive the public supply. The supply is direct to the houses. The only standpipes (35 in number) are on the 14 caravan sites.

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During 1968, 22 samples were taken by my Department. The reports on 20 samples were satisfactory. Two samples were unsatisfactory though the organisms were harmless. These were reported to the Board.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF (a) RAW WATERS  
(b) FINAL WATERS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1969

Type	Source	Number of samples	% free from Coliform type	% free from E. Coli.
Raw Water	Hardham River Intake	52	NIL	NIL
	" B/H 2	50	100	100
	" B/H 3	69	100	100
	" B/H 4	19	100	100
	" B/H 5	65	100	100
	" B/H 6	62	96.8	100
	Combined B/H Inlet	50	100	100
	Haslingbourne Spring	52	23.1	44.2
	" Supplementary	52	34.6	63.5
	" B/H	74	89.2	97.2
	Lodsworth	45	100	97.2
	Nutbourne	3	100	100
	Rogate	48	97.9	100
	Rotherfield	49	100	100
	Smock Alley	6	100	100
Final Water	Steyning	74	89.2	100
	Weir Wood	46	15.2	28.3
	Hardham	291	100	100
	Haslingbourne	75	100	100
	Lodsworth	52	98.1	100
	Nutbourne	49	100	100
	Rogate	52	100	100
	Rotherfield	52	100	100
	Smock Alley	51	100	100
	Steyning	95	100	100
	Weir Wood	130	99.2	99.2
	Service Reservoirs	529	96.4	98.4
	Kiosks	437	97.0	99.6
	Distribution	437	98.1	99.4
	New Mains	240	66.3	94.2

\*CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FINAL WATERS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1969

SOURCE	HARDHAM	HASLINGBOURNE	LODSWORTH	NUTBOURNE	ROGATE	ROTHERFIELD	SMOCK ALLEY	STEYNING	WEIR WOOD
No. of Samples	102	6	7	1	6	7	1	3	76
Temp, °C.	11.5	10.9	11.1	8.8	11.0	10.8	10.4	9.0	11.3
Colour	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
pH	7.91	7.61	7.61	8.00	8.02	7.60	7.90	7.80	8.20
Electrical Conductivity	265	470	430	490	212	500	730	397	274
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	182	326	309	309	146	346	501	265	179
Total Hardness ppm	108	218	210	250	88	252	380	187	109
Temprary Hardness ppm	69	167	169	188	70	203	252	161	51
Chlorides ppm	26	29	26	28	20	25	41	25	28
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	2.2	7.8	7.7	2.5	1.3	8.9	4.0	3.5	1.0
Iron ppm	0.02	0.09	<0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02
Manganese ppm	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Aluminium ppm	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.03
Fluorides ppm	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.04	0.07
Residual Chlorine ppm	0.24	0.35	0.21	0.45	0.07	0.23	0.20	0.14	0.30



## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In 1946 a comprehensive Report was prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers for the main drainage of certain parts of the Rural District and following on from this, approval was given to schemes for Steyning (including Bramber and Beeding), Pulborough and Henfield. By 1960 these schemes were either completed or in an advanced stage of construction. In addition approval was received for extensions to the sewer and additions to the works at Storrington.

In 1960 the Council proceeded with the remainder of the schemes included in the 1946 Report by means of a Comprehensive Scheme to be carried out in stages.

1967 saw the completion of the Council's Comprehensive Scheme for main drainage making a total of 14 Parishes in the Rural District on main drainage.

With the Comprehensive Scheme for main drainage completed during 1967 works of relaying lengths of old and defective foul sewers in Henfield were undertaken, together with re-routing and enlarging to 9" the rising main from Water Lane, Sullington, necessitated by the construction of the Storrington Industrial Estate. Work was also undertaken to construct a section of 27" surface water sewer to relieve flooding in the Hollands Lane area of Henfield, the sewer being designed as part of a comprehensive surface water drainage scheme to ultimately serve the southern part of the village.

In 1968 the Council received the report of the Consulting Engineers upon proposals for the main drainage of the Heath Common area. The scheme provides for the drainage of 281 existing dwellings and would enable residential development to take place in accordance with the Storrington District Plan. It would be necessary to extend both the Ashington and the Storrington Disposal Works. Upon consideration of the report the Council approved it and the necessary action was then taken in connection with the scheme.

Approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was given for the Steyning surface water drainage scheme, but approval of the scheme to provide main drainage in the Laudlyn Lane and Clays Hill area of Bramber was withheld until completion of the Steyning surface water scheme.

Cesspools The position as regards cesspools in the District is set out below.

Number of cesspools at 1st January, 1968	2160
---	------

Number of properties having cesspools which were connected to main drain- age during 1968	178
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Number of properties constructed with cesspools during 1968	8
--	---

Number of cesspools at 31st December, 1968	1990
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#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

For the purpose of refuse collection the District is divided into seven areas, dealt with by seven vehicles and a total of 24 men and a Foreman.

All urban communities are afforded a weekly collection and a fortnightly collection is given to outlying properties. Approximately 86% of the population of the district receive a weekly collection and 14% a fortnightly collection. Collection is made from the rear of premises and carried out by the skip system.

Of the seven service vehicles two are large capacity compaction compression vehicles, five are 18 cubic yard fore and aft tippers and a 12 cubic yard side loader is kept in reserve in case of emergency.

Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at three sites within the district i.e. a worked out sandpit at Washington serves the entire western portion of the district; a controlled tip on low lying ground at Steyning serves the central area and a controlled tip at Small Dole is available for disposal of refuse from the eastern area. One man is employed at each tip. At Washington and Steyning tips mechanical shovels are employed.

The services of sewerage and sewage disposal and of refuse collection and disposal are the responsibility of the Surveyor.

# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The purpose of this Act is to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation. Under this Act the Local Authority must take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice and must keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this part of the Act as may be required by any directions given by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In 1968, 363 complaints were received and 1,992 visits were made by the Rodent Operator.

Below is a copy of the Annual Report on Rats and Mice submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	10,449	914
2.a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	309	54
b. Number infested by		
(i) Rats	214	27
(ii) Mice	23	0
3.a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	35	3
b. Number infested by		
(i) Rats	33	1
(ii) Mice	1	0
SEWERS		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year	Yes	

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 AND 1961

Statutory Nuisances      Particulars of Notices served in 1968 in accordance with the provisions of the above-named Acts are given below.

### Public Health Act 1936

#### Section 24 (2 Notices)

Proposal of Council to carry out works to the interceptor trap and chamber serving 2 properties.

#### Section 39

Requiring works to be carried out in respect of a septic tank.

#### Section 39 and 290(6)

Connection of foul drainage to the public sewer.

#### Section 85

Cleansing of 2 verminous families and their clothing.

#### Section 93

Abatement of nuisance arising from offensive accumulation.

### Public Health Act 1961

#### Section 17

Requiring the remedying of a stopped up drain.

### Cosy Nook, Crescent Rise, Thakeham.

Notices served on the owners of this property in 1967 were under consideration at the end of 1968, the property still being vacant.

## PROVISION OF MORTUARIES

There is no public mortuary in the Rural District. By arrangement with the respective Councils, bodies are received from Chanctonbury into the public mortuary at Shoreham-by-Sea and the public mortuary at Horsham.

In 1968 a scheme was formulated for the sharing of mortuary facilities at Southlands Hospital by the Hospital Authority and the three Councils of Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District, Southwick Urban District and Chanctonbury Rural District. This matter was in hand at the end of the year.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Section 47      No action was necessary under this Section in 1968.



### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

The Noise Abatement Act 1960 makes provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

Six complaints alleging nuisance from noise were received during the year. These related to noise from a cement works; noise from a chain saw; noise from an engineering works; noise from a car washing plant; noise from a juke box; noise from a bulldozer.

Four complaints were not substantiated. In the other cases the noise was abated or reduced.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined. One factory in the District is registered under this Act.

### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

This Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection by local authorities of any establishment at which a business of providing accommodation for cats and dogs is carried on.

Seven applications for renewal of licences were granted subject to the standard conditions.

### DISEASE OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

In accordance with the provision of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957, a licence was granted to Mr. D. Allen for the operation of swill boiling plant at Glaseby Lane Pig Farm, Bost Hill, Washington

OFFENSIVE TRADES:    COMMON LODGING HOUSES:    PET ANIMAL SHOPS

There are none of the above in the District.

# FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following:-

Composition and labelling of food and drugs.

Food unfit for human consumption.

Hygiene in connection with sale etc. of food to the public.

Milk and Dairies.

Provision and Regulation of Markets.

Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc. in connection with the sale of food.

Special provisions as to sale etc. of particular food.

Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards.

The Department has records in respect of 265 food premises in the District where the following food trades are carried on:

Bakehouses	6
Bakers, Sugar and Flour Confectioners	117
Butchers Shops	19
Fishmongers	4
Greengrocers	34
Grocers and General Provisions	65
Hotels and Licensed Premises	63
Ice Cream - Retail sales	83
Preparation and/or the manufacture of sausages etc.	32
Restaurants and Cafes including those in factories, nursing homes, schools etc.	88

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Act. These will be dealt with later in the report.

## THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 make provisions relating to matters of hygiene in food handling which include:- cleanliness of equipment, etc; protection of food from contamination; personal cleanliness; first aid materials; cleanliness and repair of food rooms; facilities for washing food and equipment.

Regulation 16 This Regulation which relates to the provision of wash hand basins applies to all the premises in each of the categories on page 23. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Regulation 19 This Regulation which relates to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment applies to all the premises in each of the categories on page 23. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

### Contraventions of Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

		Contraventions	
		Found	Remedied
Reg.5	Insanitary premises	2	2
Reg.6	Cleanliness of equipment	6	4
Reg.8	Protection of food from risk of contamination	12	11
Reg.14	Sanitary conveniences	3	3
Reg.15	Provision of water supply	2	0
Reg.16	Provision of wash hand basins	14	11
Reg.19	Facilities for washing food and equipment	6	5
Reg.20	Lighting of food rooms	1	1
Reg.21	Ventilation of food rooms	5	3
Reg.23	Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	14	9
Reg.24	Accumulation of refuse etc.	1	1
Reg.25	Temperature at which foods are to be kept	6	6
Reg.26	Display of stall holders name and address	1	1
Reg.28	Supply of water for stalls	1	1
Totals		74	58

The premises to which the contraventions on the previous page relate are listed below

Bakehouses	8	Grocers/Greengrocers	14
Butchers	8	Kitchens/Canteens	12
Cafes	3	Public Houses	16
Confectioners	8	Stalls	5

#### REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This section provides that no premises shall be used for:

- (a) the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale,

unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

In 1968 the Council registered nine premises and below is shown the number of premises on the Council's Register at the end of the year.

Premises registered for the sale/and or storage of ice-cream	81
Premises registered for the manufacture for the purpose of sale of, ice-cream	2
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	32

#### FOOD COMPLAINTS

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

In 1968 eleven complaints were received from persons who felt they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. An investigation was made of these complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit explanations.



Two of the complaints were not substantiated.

Below are particulars of cases in respect of which the Council instituted proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
Sold an apricot pie in a mouldy condition. (Section 2 of the Act)	Fine of £15. 0. 0. Costs £5. 0. 0.
Sold a sausage roll which was in a mouldy condition. (Section 2 of the Act)	Fine of £15. 0. 0. Costs £15. 0. 0.
Sold a scotch egg containing maggots. (Section 2 of the Act).	Hearing of case will be in 1969.
Sold an apricot pie which was in a mouldy condition.	Hearing of case will be in 1969.
Carton of beef dripping containing one blowfly and part of a second similar fly. (Proceedings instituted 1967).	Fine of £3. 0. 0. Costs £3. 3. 0.

Other complaints included those relating to sliced loaf containing foreign matter; mouldy apple turnover; stewed steak; sausages not fit for human consumption.

Warnings were given in respect of two of the complaints. In the other cases no action was taken for lack of sufficient evidence or other reasons.

#### UNSOUND FOOD

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 relates to the examination and seizure of suspected food. An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary under this section during the year, but requests were received from trades people for examination of suspected food. A list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered during 1968 is given below.

Food found unfit and voluntarily surrendered

	Ton	Cwt	Qr	lb	Oz
Bacon				4	0
Bread				9	8
Carcase meat and edible offal	1	10	0	21	0
Cheese				16	0
Eggs					15
Fats				13	0
Fresh fish			2	19	0
Fresh fruit/vegetables				3	10
Frozen meat			2	15	10
Ice cream/Mousse		4	2	16	7
Pies/Pastries/Frozen pastry		1	1	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages			1	7	0
Tinned/Bottled Fruit juice		2	2	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned/Fresh milk			1	16	12
Tinned/Frozen vegetables		1	3	8	8
Tinned/Frozen Fish and Fish cakes		3	1	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned fruit			1	14	4
Tinned meat			3	9	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned puddings					10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned soup				14	0

Disposal of Unfit Food Unfit food is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Disposal tip.

ICE CREAM

120 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test, which is the prescribed test for ice-cream. The Methylene Blue Test is not a Statutory Test but the gradings are a guide to the standard of cleanliness achieved.

Grade I	45
Grade II	49
Grade III	19
Grade IV	7

The result on one ice-lolly was pH approximately 5.0.

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory and in these cases repeat samples were taken and investigations were carried out with a view to locating faulty methods in the manufacture and handling.

Discussions took place with representatives of the manufacturers concerning the unsatisfactory results.

### MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 Local Authorities are required by the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor and of all dairy premises other than dairy farms in their district. At the end of 1968 the following were registered:-

Milk distributors	37
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Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965. In accordance with these Regulations all milk sold to the public must bear one of the special designations.

The designated milks are:-

- Untreated
- Pasteurised
- Sterilised
- Ultra Heat Treated

Prescribed Tests All milk sold to the public must comply with prescribed tests according to the designation.

Samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the prescribed tests and below are the particulars:-

Pasteurised milk. Number of samples sent = 32

Phosphate Test - all samples satisfied the test

Methylene Blue

Test - (i) 30 samples satisfied the test  
(ii) 1 sample failed and one result was void

Untreated Milk (farm bottled). Number of samples sent = 32

Methylene Blue

Test - (i) 27 samples satisfied the test  
(ii) 3 failed the test  
(iii) 2 results were void

The failed tests were reported to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food which is the authority for the issuing of licences in respect of Untreated (farm bottled) Milk.

Ultra Heat Treated. 2 samples sent.

Methylene Blue

Test - both samples satisfied the test.

Biological Examination of Milk \*Samples of untreated (farm bottled) milk were sent for examination for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and the brucella. All the samples gave negative results.

\*23

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958

There are two private slaughterhouses in the District, one in Henfield and one in Steyning.

Applications from the following persons for the renewal of their licences to use the undermentioned premises as slaughterhouses were granted:

A. E. Baker (Butchers) Ltd., Southdown House, Henfield.

Brian Frederick Brooks, 51 High Street, Steyning.

Meat inspection is shared between the Public Health Inspectors and is carried out 100%. (Weekend slaughtering takes place only at Christmas and Easter time).

On page 30 is a table prepared in accordance with Ministry requirements.

The causes of condemnation were:-

one sheep - septicaemia; two sheep - jaundice, emaciation and oedema; one calf - septicaemia and abscesses; two calves - immaturity; one ewe - oedema; one pig - septicaemia.

### GAME ACT 1831

Licences under the Game Act 1831 were granted to 18 persons.



# CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	298	-	30	192	228
Number inspected	298	-	30	192	228
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	3	8	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	152	-	-	21	33
Percentage of number inspected, affected with disease other than tuber- culosis or cysticerci	51.3	-	10.0	15.1	14.9
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage of number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.43
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected, affected with cysticerci	.33	-	-	-	-

Charges for inspections are made in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food Circular FSH9/63.

POULTRY INSPECTION

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises in the District	15
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises in 1968	455
(iii)	Number of birds processed	1,996,683
(iv)	Types of birds processed - Turkeys, hens broilers and capons	
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.15
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	162 cwt. approx.
(vii)	<u>Comments on poultry processing and inspection</u>	

Great reliance has to be placed on the processing firm's own systems of inspection by trained members of their staff. Inspections by the Public Health Inspectors are made as often as possible, of the premises and as much supervision as possible is given to the poultry processing.

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## H O U S I N G

Local authorities have duties in relation to housing under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 the main action taken is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Other aspects of housing are dealt with under the Housing Act 1957 and other relevant housing acts.

### HOUSING ACT 1957

This Act makes provision for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses; for clearance and redevelopment; for the abatement of overcrowding; and for the provision of housing accommodation.

#### Section 9 Power of local authority to require repair of unfit house

(i) 15 Castletown, Upper Beeding.

Following Official Representation by the Medical Officer of Health that part of the premises named above was unfit for human habitation and capable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit the Council served a notice on the owner of the premises requiring certain works to be executed.

This notice was complied with within the specified time.

(ii) 8 and 9 Church Lane, Upper Beeding.

These houses were included in the 1 - 9 Church Lane, Upper Beeding Compulsory Purchase Order, 1967 which was not confirmed by the Minister, although the Ministry Inspector had found that Nos.1, 5, 8 and 9 were unfit for human habitation. After consideration of a report of the Medical Officer of Health on the condition of Nos.8 and 9 the Council served a Notice on the respective owners in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957 requiring within a period of six months certain works to be executed to render the house fit for human habitation.

The Notices on the owners of Nos.8 and 9 expired on 7th November, 1968. At that date, in the case of No.8 the Council extended the time for a further period of 8 weeks, that is until January 1969. In the case of No.8, the period was extended to 7th May, 1969.

In the case of No.5 it was found that certain works had been carried out and no further action was taken.

As regards No.1, the Council had made a Closing Order on this house in April 1967 prior to its inclusion in the Compulsory Purchase Order.

Proposals for carrying out works to make the house fit were under consideration at the end of 1968.

Section 16 Power of Council to accept undertaking as to reconstruction or use of unfit house

The Council accepted an undertaking from the owner of the premises named below that they would not be used for human habitation until the Council were satisfied that they had been rendered fit for that purpose. (Official Representation 1967).

Delta, Dracken Lane, Thakeham.

Section 17 Duty of local authority to make demolition or closing order.

With reference to a Demolition Order made in 1966 in respect of the premises named below and to an extension of time allowed until 1st February, 1968 the Council required the owners to comply with the terms of the Demolition Order.

The Bungalow, Old House Corner, Nutbourne, Pulborough.

Section 42 Power to declare an area to be a clearance area.

As regards Slum Clearance Programmes the Council did not submit to the Minister of Housing and Local Government a programme either for the period 1955 - 60 or for any period since then.

Provision of Housing Accommodation.\* Below is given the number of units of housing accommodation completed in 1968 by the Council and by private developers respectively:

By Council	73
By private developers	245

Modernisation of Council Houses.\* In 1968 modernisation was carried out in 18 houses. (18 also in 1967). The total number of Council houses modernised since 1960 is 466.

\* Figures supplied by the Surveyor.



HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958 (as amended)

(i) Section 30 - Discretionary Grants.

In accordance with Section 30 of the above-named Act local authorities may make grants to persons who wish to improve houses to a good standard or to convert them into flats. These are known as Discretionary Grants.

Particulars of Discretionary Grants approved during 1968 are shown below.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Amount of grant</u>
1 Malthouse Cottage, Watersfield.	£370
95 Frylands Cottages, Wineham.	£400
96 Frylands Cottages, Wineham.	£400
Home Farm Cottage, Shermanbury.	£262
1 Downsvie, Staples Barn Farm, Henfield.	£315
Malthouse Cottage, Ashington.	£400
Blackstone Farm Cottage (East), Woodmancote.	£204
Blackstone Farm Cottage (West), Woodmancote.	£204
1 Alma Terrace, Henfield.	£372
4 Alma Terrace, Henfield.	£372
9 Alicia Avenue, Henfield.	£400
Coldharbour Cottage, Pulborough.	£400
School Cottage, Washington.	£400
The Dell, Water Lane, Storrington.	£400

(ii) Section 43 - Power of local authority to make advances

In accordance with Section 43 of the above named Act, a local authority may advance money to any person for the purpose of acquiring houses, constructing houses etc.:

In 1968 the Council approved advances totalling £27,770.

The individual advances were:-

£4,200	£3,450
£3,200	£3,900
£3,420	£4,600
£5,000	

HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT 1969  
as amended by HOUSING ACT 1961 & HOUSING ACT 1964

Standard Grants.

Under this Act local authorities are required to make grants known as Standard Grants if applications are made for such to help meet the cost of improving houses, by providing, for the first time, any or all of the standard amenities viz: fixed bath or shower; wash hand basin; internal water closet; hot water supply; food store.

The amount of grant is half the cost of the works subject to the maximum amount of grant per item of improvement. Particulars of the grants made in 1968 are shown below.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Amount of Grant subject to maximum of</u>
6 New Town Cottages, Washington.	£286
Little Raidons, Coldwaltham.	£276
Lofer Cottage, West End Lane, Henfield.	£155
14 Brewer's Yard, Storrington.	£155
13 Brewer's Yard, Storrington.	£155
10 Mill Road, Steyning.	£155
20 Charlton Street, Steyning.	£155
Rowdell Lodge, Washington.	<del>£155</del> <del>£270</del>
Crawts, Rectory Lane, Ashington.	£230
3 School Hill, Storrington.	£155
2 New Cottages, Lower Station Road, Henfield.	£120
147 Lower Street, Pulborough.	£145
1 Sportsman Cottage, Amberley.	£145
Chates, Stonepit Lane, Henfield.	£350

LAND CHARGES ACT 1925

Enquiries as to outstanding sanitary or other notices were answered in respect of searches for which application was made in 1968. The searches numbered 1,214.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

This Act provides a licensing system for caravans and amends the law relating to town and country planning generally and not only to caravan sites.

Fourteen caravan sites are licensed in the District and there is a total of 408 caravans on these sites.

There are 39 individual caravans in the District.

One Enforcement Notice for the removal of a caravan was served in 1968 and this was complied with.

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## FACTORIES SHOPS AND OFFICES

Under the Factories Act 1961, District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e. whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

The law relating to outworkers is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Factories Act. The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Minister of Labour.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Local Authority where the factory is situated and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On the following pages are a list of factories in the district and tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

## FACTORIES REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT

The following is a summary of the industries and trades registered:

Bakehouses	5
Builders yards, saw mills, joinery yards, plumbers and contractors	26
Boot Repairers	6
Brickworks, tileworks, sand pits etc.	16
Corn chandlers, mills, agricultural merchants and nurseries	8
Electrical and radio workshops	10
Engineers, Blacksmiths and Metal Workshops	15
Food Manufacturers	41
Fuel etc. depots	4
Furniture repairers, upholsterers and antiques	9
Garage, cycle shops etc.	36
Miscellaneous	6
Printers	1
Slaughterhouses	2

## PART VIII OF THE ACT

### Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

There are six outworkers on the list and they were all employed by firms having factories outside the District. The nature of the work carried out was the making etc. of wearing apparel.

There were no contraventions found under Section 133 of the Act.

No instances of work in unwholesome premises were found during the year.



FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to  
health (including inspections made by Public  
Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	15	35	4	0
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	161	127	6	0
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	0	0	0	0
Total	176	162	10	0

# FACTORIES ACT 1961

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

### PART I OF THE ACT

#### 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness S.1	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding S.2	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature S.3	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation S.4	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors S.6	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences S.7					
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	11	11	-	8	-
c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	2	-
Other offences against the Act (not inclu- ding offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	1	-
Total	14	14	-	11	-

# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises came into operation in 1964. The Public Health Inspectors were appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act and carry out these duties as part of their duties as Public Health Inspectors.

Below are tables and other particulars showing the operation of the Act during 1968.

Table A Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Registered Premises		
	Number registered during year	Total number registered at end of year	Number receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	3	56	3
Retail Shops	6	116	42
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	1	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	17	2
Fuel storage depots	1	1	-
Totals	12	191	47

Table B Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 83.

Table C Analysis of persons employed by workplace.

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	380
Retail shops	431
Wholesale departments, warehouses	16
Catering establishments open to the public	59
Canteens	6
Fuel storage depots	3
Males 417: Females 478. Total	895

Contraventions Nineteen contraventions of the Act were found during the year and eight notices were served

Exemptions No exemptions have been granted or refused since the coming into operation of the Act.

Prosecutions There were no prosecutions during 1968 and there have been none since the coming into operation of the Act.

Accidents Two accidents were reported during the year.

In one accident the employee, a male aged 20 years, cut his left hand whilst boning meat.

The other accident resulted from the employee, a female aged 16 years, slipping on bacon fat on the floor whilst taking packets from the warehouse to the shop. She suffered injury to her right elbow and right hand.

#### SHOPS ACT 1950

Twenty-six visits have been made under this Act to premises not covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, i.e. where assistants are employed for less than twenty-one hours per week.

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The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1968.

COMPLAINTS 178 complaints were received and dealt with.

INSPECTIONS, RE-INSPECTIONS, VISITS ETC.

Atmospheric Pollution (88 observations, 3 visits)	91
Animal Boarding Establishments	17
Bakehouses	27
Butchers shops and slaughterhouses	465
Caravans, tents and sheds	81
Distributors of milk	73
Designated milk samples	68
Factories and workshops	162
Grocers and greengrocers	135
Housing Acts	57
Ice cream Premises	90
Ice cream samples	130
Infectious Diseases Visits	97
Noise	107
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	83
Other Food Premises	233
Poultry Packers	455
Public Health Acts	1,176
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	1
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	128
Rodent Control	63
Shops Act	26
Water Samples	102
Wet Fish Shops	22



## NOTICES

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
<u>Informal</u>		
Public Health Act	70	68
Food Hygiene Regulations	41	28
Offices, Shops and Railway		
Premises Act	8	13
Factories Act	4	4
Housing Act	1	0
<u>Statutory</u>		
Public Health Act	9	9

Notices complied with include some served before 1968.

## DEFECTS REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED

Structural Defects/house repairs	35
Premises prejudicial to health or a nuisance	1
Defective drainage systems	53
Dust and effluvia	1
Accumulations	15
Smoke Nuisance	5
Sanitary Conveniences	4
Dustbins	1
Water Supply	3

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## A P P E N D I X

### SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided by other authorities under the Acts mentioned:

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following services:

##### Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Hospital Board. The Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. The names of these hospitals are:

Southlands Hospital	-	General Hospital
Worthing Hospital	-	General Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	-	General Hospital
Swandean Hospital	-	Infectious Diseases and long-stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	-	Maternity Hospital

##### Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council:

1. The care of mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home nursing
4. Health visiting
5. Vaccination and immunisation
6. Ambulance service
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care  
of persons suffering from illness
8. Home help

## General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV of the Act)

The National Health Service Executive Council is the authority responsible for exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.

## MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The Local Authority Services under this Act are provided by the West Sussex County Council.

The hospitals in the area providing treatment under the Act are Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester, St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath and The Acre, Worthing.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available for the examination of specimens and samples at:

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton  
Southlands Hospital Laboratory, Shoreham-by-Sea  
The Public Analysts Laboratory, Lewes

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